ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್ — ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ರಬಿ ಕ್ರಾಪ್ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.— Since the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, who moved the motion, is not here at present. Sri H. S. Siddappa is also not present, let us go to the next item.

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER

Re : Satyagraha in Sandur Taluk.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.— (Chief Minister) : Sir; as I promised the other day I wish to make the following statement on the question of agitition that is going on in Sandur Taluk.

The Executive Committee of the Karnataka Socialist Party held a meeting at Sandur on 25-8-1973 decided to start an agitation from 10-9-1973 in the form of picketing of Taluk Office and of forcible occupation of land viz., tresspassing into Government Horticultural Farm and Training Centre, Siddapur and Raghapur and the Post-Graduate Centre at Nandi-halli. In order to protect Government property and to maintain law and order, the police took action to restrain the agitators by removing them under Section 71 of Mysore Police Act. Persons so restrained were released soon after on the same day.

The actual position with regard to each one of the items mentioned in the memorandum given by the Karnataka Socialist Party in March 1973 is as follows.—

1. TEMPLE LANDS.

There are eight Inam villages in Sandur taluk endowed to Sri Kartikeswara Swamy and allied temples. Under the Sandur Temple Proclamation of 1948, these Inam villages were taken under Government management and a fixed sum of Rs. 36,000/-per annum is being paid to the temples. The villages are under the management of the Tahsildar, who collects rent from the tenants and credits it to the consolidated fund of the State. The ex-Ruler of Sandur and

members of his family have no voice in the management of these villages. However, as the cultivators of lands in these villages continue to be only tenants under Government without any patta rights. Bill has been introduced in this Assembly on 12-9-1973 for abolition of these Inam villages along with other Inams in Ex.Sandur State. When this law is implemented, all the cultivators will become pattadars, subject to payment of occupancy prices. The provisions of the Bill are very favourable to the tenants of these Inam villages and the grievance in this regard exists no longer.

2. ENACTMENT TO ABOLISH RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INAMS IN SANDUR.

The presesnt Government, after it assumed office, had made it clear that a Bill would soon be introduced to abolish Inams in Sandur. The Bill introduced in this Assembly on 12-9-1973 provides for abolition of all kinds of Inams in ex-Sandur State.

3. MINING LEASE IN RESPECT OF 29 Sq. MILES.

The General Sandur Mininig Co., Ltd., was holding a mining lease for mangnese etc, over an extent of 29 sq. miles of land in Sandur Taluk Bellary District, which was due to expire on 31st December 1953. In their order (MS) No. 68 dated 26th February 1953, the Government of Madras decided to grant a mining lease rver this area to the Raja of Sandur, on the expiry of the lease held by the General Sandur Mining Co., Ltd., i. e., with effect from 1st 1954. This lease over an area of 29 sq. miles was sanctioned to the Raja of Sandur in relaxation of the Mineral Concession Rules 1949 with the prior approval of the Government of India, conveyed in letter No. M. II-152 (81) dated 24th September 1952 to the Government of Madras from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Government of India. The lease was sanctioned subject to the condition that the Raja should take steps to establish an electro-metallurgical industry (including

a ferro-manganese industry in Bellary District. In G. O. No. I/434-38GEO22 dated 21/23-6-1956, sanction was accorded to the transfer of the mining lease help by the Raja over the extent of 29 sq. miles, in favour of Messers Sandur Manganese and Iron Ores Ltd., which was later converted into a public Limited Company in 1964 for the establishment of an electro-metallurgical industry. This lease is due to expire at the end of December 1973. The company applied on 4-8-1972 for renewal of the mining lease over the area of 29 sq. miles, for a further period of twenty years from 1-1-1974. It has pointed out that the lease area has an integrated two transport system including ropeways and an internal connecting diesel locomotive rail transport. An electro-metallurgical industry has been established by the company in 1968 with a 15,000 KVA electric furnane. All mining leases are for an initial period of 20 years, and renewale for a further period of 20 years. The Company proposes to establish two ferro-silicon furnices of 20,000 KVA each. Renewal of lease has been approved by the Government of India.

4. SIDDAPUR, RAGHAPUR AND NANDIHALLI LANDS:

An extent of 847 acres 17 cents of land was leased to the Sandur Tobacco Plantation Co., Ltd., by the then Sandur Government on 11-8-1945 for a period of 25 years for raising tobacco plantation required for a cigarette factory at Yeswanthnagar. The company went into voluntary liquidation in 1948 and upto 1963 the lands were in possession of the official Receiver appointed by the High Court of Madras. Pursuant to the decree of the Bombay High Court in Suit No. 54/1954 the lease rights of the following lands, which were in the possession of the Tobacco

Co., were sold by the Commissioner of the High Court, Bombay, at Sandur on 24-10-1963.

		A C
1.	Hulikunta (Nandihalli) ...	278-45
2.	Raghapur ...	158-72
3.	Siddapur ...	410-00
	Total:	847-17

A gentleman from Bembay purchased the lease rights in the sale held on 24-10-1963. The original lease expired on 11-8-1970. On expiry of the lease, the lands reverted to Government. In G. O. No. ED 76 MUN 73 dated 6-7-1973. Govt. have accorded approval to the establishment of a post-graduate centre for technical studies at Nandihalli ne r Sandur, and there is also a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for this purpose in the budget for 1973-74. In G. O. No. AF 96 AFR 72, dated 22nd December 1972, sanction has been accorded for the establishment of Horticaltural Farms-cum-Training Centres in Raghapur and Siddapur villages at a total cost of Rs. 10,83,800/— for four years. These Farm-cum-Training Centres will develop 140 acres in Raghapur and 410 acres in Siddapur, according to a phased programme. However, the area actually needed for the Horticultural Farm-cum-Training Centre at Siddapur has not yet been demarcated. Government will examine whether there is any scope for releasing some lands for granting to landless persons. In this context, I may point out that there is 9314 acres of Government land in Sandur Taluk (comprising of 85 villages) available for disposal according to Land Grant Rules. This has already been published with Survey numbers on 1-8-1973 by the Tahsildar, Sandur inviting applications from eligible landless persons.

5. TAKING OVER OF THE FOREST LANDS, WHICH WERE THE EXCLUSIVE HUNTING PRESERVES OF THE EX-RULER OF SANDUR.

The collateral letter dated 1-4-1949 addressed to the Ex-Ruler of Sandur by the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of States, enumerates the privileges, including privy purse, which the Ruler will continue to enjoy, Item No. 9 of this list reads as follows:

> "The Ruler and his successors shall have exclusive shooting rights in the following areas:
>
> Ramgolla (Deogiri) &
> Hathimaradagolla (Ramgad)."

These shooting rights have not been exercised in the recent past by the Ex-Ruler or members of his family. Also this privilege ceased with the recent amendment of the Constitution, abolishing privy purses and other privileges of Princes.

Shri Y. R. Ghorpade, ex-Ruler of Sandur, has also informed Government that under the changed circumstance, he does not wish to have any further interest or rights in those forest areas which the Government may kindly take over. Shri Y. R. Ghorpade has also stated as follows:

> "As regards agricultural land, I have only about 8 acres of dry land at Sandur, As far back as the 1950's I gave away about 100 acres of my agricultural lands to various schools in the Sandur area as "Bhoodan."

From what has been stated above, it would be clear that there is no Justification whatsoever for any satyagraha or agitation on the part of the Karnataka Socialist Party. In view of the position, as detailed in the statement, I trust that the Socialist Party will call off its agitation.

In view of the statement I appeal to my hon. friends Mr. Kagodu Thimmappa and Mr. Konandur Lingappa to persuade their socialist party friends to call off the strike and I have also said that in case any lands could be made

available I will get it examined and see that some lands are given.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಗೋಡು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ.— ಸಂಡೂರಿನ ಇನಾಂ ಅನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ತಮಗೆ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದೇವು ಅದನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟರತಕ್ಕದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆದನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಾರ್ಟಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಫಾರಂ ಅನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದೂ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಬನ್ನಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.— I have already stated that I will request my colleague. Let him personally go and let him see.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಗೋಡು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ.— ಮುಂಡ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಪತ್ರ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆನು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂಮರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕರಪತ್ರ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ.— ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION ARISING OUT OF REPLIES TO* QUESTION No. 101 ON.....73

Re. Kamadhenu Enterprises (Reg.) Tiptur

Sri H. S. SIDDAPPA.—I request you kindly to take up my half an hour discussion, notice to my question No. 101, the leader of the House will kindly accept this. I was not intentionally absent first for a few seconds I went out, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—If the House agrees I will give consent. It is not a question of my giving consent. As I told the hon. member I am the servant of the House and I must adhere to the rules of procedure. We can lay down good precedents but we cannot lay bad precedents.